Arrival of the Steamship Hornet at Aspinwall.

SHE EMBARKS MEN AND ARMS FOR CUBA

Affairs in Chile, Peru and Ecuador.

By the arrival of the steamship Henry Chauncey, Captain Gray, at this port last evening, from Aspin-wall on the 1st inst., we have late and interesting inselligence from Central and South America, all of

#### COLOMBIA.

Agrival of the Hornet at Aspinwall—Embarkation of Arms and Men for Cuba—Expected Arrival of Mosquera—Acquittal of Ricardo Arango—The State Convention—Assessment of the Commercial Tax—Postal Arrangements—Interior of the Republic.

PANAMA, Jan. 1, 1871.

The organization of a band of volunteers for the Onban cause, and the arrival of the steamer Hornet to convey them to their destination, are the chief ms of local interest nere since the steamship Ocean Queen lett, on the 17th ult. The Rornet, ander command of Captain Hugson, of "Red, White and Blue" notoriety, arrived at Aspinwall on the 28th ult. from New York, having touched at Nassau. From the time of her arrival up to last evening she ias been busily engaged night and day taking in coal and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. Some one hundred and forty tons, or over one thousand cases, have already been put on board. She will also take from the Isthmus some fifty volunteers from the State of Cauca. in this republic, who came here some time ago per steamship Guayaquil, on their way to join the Cuban army. Over one usand were expected, but only sixty came, of whom a dozen or so returned by the same steamer. They go under command of General Ryan, who arrived here from New York by steamer of 13th ult. for the purpose. Mesars. Cisneros and Quiros, who have been acting here as Cuban com-missioners, also leave in the Hornet. Considerable dissatisfaction exists on board the sel among some of the officers and crew. The engineers demand \$150 in addition to the extra pay aready received, and the crew \$100 each. Unless this prevents her getting off she will sail as soon as ready for sea, which will be early this morning, destined for the north side of Cuba, there to land

General Mosquera has not yet arrived from Peru. although expected for nearly a month past. Under the head of Ecuadorian news is a transation of a letter from the President of Ecuador, Garcia Morena, to Mosquera, threatening to shoot him should he attempt to land at Guayaquil on his way up from Feru. It is cortainly a curious document, and its tone tends to quil on his way up from Feru. It is certainly a curious document, and its tone tends to confirm the belief, which has existed for some time past, that Garcia Moreno is tusane. The last English steamer from the south coast touched at Guayaquil. Immediately on corting to anchor there she was boarded by a squad of oncers, who looked about the ship and satisfied themselves Mosquisra was not on board. Had he been no doubt exists but an effort would have been made to take him our, as it was the yessel was not interfered with.

Mr. Ricardo Arango, who shot Mr. Modeste Arze in this city about two mouths ago, on account of some slander about a young lady to whom the former was engaged to be married, has been tried and acquitted by a jury of his countrymen. Both of the gentlemen were Panamados.

The Constitutional State Convention, which has been in session in this city since the list of December, has finished revising the constitution of the state. The reforms made relate chiefly to elections, the term of the State Presidency and the meetings of the Legislative Assembly. The former to be for four years instead of two, and the latter to meet only every two years instead of yearly. The project to bring water into the city is to be again submitted to the convention for approval, and it is hoped this lime with better success than last.

The State Assembly how in session here took into consideration on the sist uit, the note addressed by Garcia Moreno to General Mosquera. They looked upon the letter and the action of the government of Ecuador in boarding the steamship Arequipe in Search of Mosquera as an insult to Colombia, and passed a resolution begging the general government to look upon it as such and demand an apology from Ecuador. Should the other States take this matter up in a similar way it will lead to trouble between the two republics.

The assessors of the commercial tax for 1871 have completed their labora. The slot of the year is put down at \$50,000, which is only one-sixth less than it must very subject to the

been published and gives general dissausfaction on account of its partiality. The tax for the year is put down at \$50,000, which is only one-sixth less than in past years, although business has fallen away to in past years, simongh business has failed away to aimost nothing and many of the leading houses have been closed. The merchants are preparing to seek redress from this enerous imposition, but are not likely to find any. They will either have to pay the tax or close their stores. The burden, as usual, falls heaviest on the foreign firms, whom the government considers itself at liberty to bleed to any extent.

On the strength of complaints made by Mr. Perez, the Minister of the United States of Colombia at Washington, an order has been issued from the Post Office Department at Washington that the United States mails for Panama shall hereafter be delivered to the native Post Office in this city, instead of the United States Consul, as has been done for years past, and that the letters shall be delivered from the Post Office instead of from the Consulate. It is to be housed this order will not be carried into effect Post Office instead of from the Consulate. It is to be hoped this order will not be carried into effect without due consideration and investigation of the charges made through Mr. Perez. The existing arrangement is a good one, and letters are promptly delivered soon after the arrival of the mails, whereas if the mails are to be delivered from the native office no person can tell when they will get their letters—perhaps in a few hours, perhaps in so many days or weeks. Business men will willingly payexra to nave their letters forwarded by express rather than take the risk of having them detained here. In no other civilized country probably are the postal arrangements so had and so poorly carried out as in Colombia. I believe there is but one mail a week between this city and Aspinwall. All letters are sent by private hand.

a week between this city and Aspinwall. All letters are sent by private hand.

From the interior of this republic later dates have been received. The Darien Indian Complished have been received. The Darien Indian Complished have been received to be a factorized to last advices, arrived at Bogota, and were well received by the President, who alterward gave them a private audience, the nature of which had not transpired. They seem to be an intelligent people, and show a favorable disposition toward civilization. The tribe to which they belong consists of thirty villages, and cultivate cocca, coffee and maize.

The Bolivar Railroad, connecting Barenquilla and Savanilla, is finished, and will do much to improve that portion of the country.

The Bank of Begoth was established and opened for business in the capital on the 22th of November

for business in the capital on the 25th of November last, with a capital of \$225,000, which may be in-

# CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Coffee, Sugar and Indigo Crop-Increased

Steamship Facilities. PANAMA, Jap. 1, 1871. The steamer Guatemala, with fifteen days' later dates from the Central American republics, arrived in this port on the 3oth uit. The harvests of indigo, coffee and sugar have been abundant throughou the country and the quality of the product good.

# ECUADOR.

Moreno's Letter to General Mosquera. PANAMA, Jan. 1, 1871.

The steamship Arequips arrived here on the 29th ult, with later advices from Guayaquil. There is but little of interest from the sister republic. The following is a translation of a letter sent by President Garcia Morena to General Mosquera, on hearing of the intention of the latter to visit Guayaquil on his way to Panama. The letter was sent to Payta,

there to await Mosquers:—

GUAYAQUIL, Nov. 26, 1870.

General Don Tomas C. Mosquera:—

Sira—The contents of this letter wilt interm you of the General DON TOMAS C. MOSQUERA:—
Sim.—The contents of this iether will inform you of the
motives I have had in addressing you.

It has been reported to me that you intend coming to this
port to take passage in another steamer to Cauca. I do not
nelieve it, because you cannot have forgotien the treachery
with which in the time of peace you tried to make a
treaty with Peru to suppress Ecuador and divide
the State between that nation and Colombia,
but Peru refused to be a party to it. You
novertheless, by this, combitted a grave crime against this
country, which the laws will certainly pulsa, though commanted in a foreign country. If you should enter for a moment within the waters of Ecuador, and be so under the
jurisdiction of our laws, you will be immediately acrested, tried and pumished. Although you are, theu, an

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. The constraint of the control of the co

CHILE.

Burning of the Santiago Theatre-Political

Movements-Propagandism in Chile.

VALPARAISO, Dec. 10, 1870. The only event of interest that has occurred here during the past week was the burning of the magniticent theatre of Santiago on the night of the 8th instant. This building was erected in the year 1856 by the municipality of the capital, aided largely with funds by the government, at a cost of more than \$600,000, and was beyond dispute the finest theatre in South America. Capable of holding nearly 5,000 persons, it has been the scene of triumph for some of the most distinguished performers on the stage. On the evening in question Miss Carlotta Patti had achieved another of her great successes in Chile. The house had been nearly filled, and the audience had hardly left the building when a strong smell of gas became very perceptible. The manager and employes immediately shut off the supply of gas and paid no attention to the source of the odor for more than an hour, when it became necessary, on account of its increasing strength, to investigate the cause. Impredently venturing below the stage with a naked light, the manager suddenly became aware of his danger by a violent explosion, and providentially escaped with but slight contusions. The gas ignited by the lantern spread in flames all over the theatre, and in a few mom it was found impossible to enter the main body of the edifice. Although the most vigorous police to subdue and extinguish the configration, in two hours the beautiful theatre was a mass of ruins, and, unfortunately, several lives were lost in the vain attempts. It is rather a coincidence that

this disaster occurred on the anniversary of the burning of the church of the company in December. 1863, on the religious anniversary of which event occurred also the dangerous accident in another courred also the dangerous accident in another church, the facts of which were given in my last letter. The government has already significal its intention of rebuilding the theatre without loss of time, and a company has been formed to construct a smaller enline of like description for the use of the poorer and working classes. The chandelier in the theatre just destroyed is said to have been the finest in America, having more than 2,550 lights. The inhabitants of the capital, always viewing the building with prize, are almost inconsolable over its loss, and some of their manifestations of grief, in poetry and prose, are rather more ridiculous than affecting. An effort was made to add a romantic shade to the picture by endeavoring to preve that some Chilean Timon, envious of the enjoyment of his fellow beings, inculged in the gratifying amusement of placing quantities of keroseme in different portions of the building and then igniting them; but to the disappointment of a number of newspaper readers the origin of the fire was discovered before the fames assumed serious proportions.

Congress has done nothing during the course of the last week save waste valuable time in discussing the mode in which some railway loans were made here and sent to the representative of Chile in London the Exchequer would have guined by the transaction; but owing to some unforeseen circumstances the state of the money market in Europe varied and this government lost. Hence the discussion, brought about by some of the opposition party, for the sole purposs of bringing their names more prominently before the public, with an ulterior view towards the comping elections. The committees appointed to select candidates for the Presidency have not as yet been able to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion.

log elections. The committees appointed to a select candidates for the Presidency have not as yet been able to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. It is imagined that by the let of January next the favorites of the different parties will be made known to the public, and then that the campaign will begin in good carnest.

The Protestant Bible Society, established for the distribution and sale, where practicable, of the Holy Soriptures in Chilé, has recently been foud in its complaints against the ciercy and haws of the republic, it appears that a colportear some wocks since found himself in one of the interior towns and met with some success in his mission. A boy presented himself, demanding two copies of the kible for his family, which were immediately given to him linstead, however, of delivering the books to his paternal relative the young man bestowed them upon the curate of the village, who, in his turn bestowed them to the flames, informing the colporator in very police terms that that edition of the Scriptures was not generally used or perimitted in the neighborhood. The latter at once sought his refress in law, but found that no relief could be had. As is well known, other religions than the Catholic are child religion.

the neighborhood. The latter at once sought his redress in law, but found that no relief could be had.
As is well known, other religions than the Catholic
are only tacitly allowed. During last month, however, eighty copies of the Protestant edition of the
Scriptures were sold in Chile.

From all quarters of the republic we hear the
most discouraging news respecting what appears
to be an extensively organized system of brigandage, equaling the now exploided trains in effectiveness, but far surpassing it in cruelty and savagery.
Throughout the smaller villages and on the isolated
estates these villains commit the most unheard-of
outrages, venting their malice in a horrible manner
upon defenceless women and children, while the
government troops are either idle in useless garrison upon defenceless women and children, while the
government troops are either idle in useless garrison
duty or playing another act in the great Araucanian
larce. The barbarous character of the lower classes
of the Chilean peasantry is well known; but the details of some of the proceedings of these bandits
show an ingenuity of crueity never surpassed.

The indians make occasional raids, when out of
provisions. The troops awake to action after the
disappearance of the enemy.
In commercial circles the situation is the same as
ween that write.

when I last wrote.

# PERU.

Congressional Affairs - Railways - Chancay and Lima-Taena and Bolivia-Arequipa-Bolivian News-The Revolution.

Lima, Dec. 22, 1870.
Owing principally to the fact that Congress, the reat centre of political interest and attraction, is nill busily occupied in settling the sums to be expended by the nation during the next two years, the wirepullers and would-be statesmen of the republic have had rather a lazy time for the last two weeks. No opportunity has been given for the exercise of their dangerous talents and tastes, and the people regard the situation with the greatest complacency and content. As a Peruvian dignitary remarked a tew days since, 1 appears that the country has been aroused rom its long period of quietism and decadence by the whistle of the locomotive, and that revolutionary weapons and ideas have been entirely eclipsed by the new features of theodolites, levels and logarithms. And this seems to be a true con clusion. The policy of President Baita has been so marked from the date of his accession to power, his known determination to crush revolution at any sacrifice, his firm will, and his power to carry out his design, have not failed to produce the desired effect. If the country can manage to secure two more years of peace and tranquitity, and such good fortune does not appear improbable, Peru will be second to no country in South America in material progress and improvement. Opening the interior by the different lines of railway, the great defect, the ignorance of the Indian population, can be remedied, and this large portion of Pera brought to the same degree of perfection and intelligence as may be now found in the coast towns. Such has been the prevailing idea of this administration, and those who do not now acknowledge the merits and benefits of such a plan soon will be forced to con-

fess their error. On the 17th last, the formal inauguration of the Lima and Huache Railway, as far as the town of Chancay, forty-eight miles from Lima, took place. Huacho, a beautiful viliage on the coast, about one hundred miles distant, has been for

place. Huacho, a beautiful viliage on the coast, about one hundred miles distant, has been for a long time the market garden of the capital, and in the centre of a very fertile and extensively cuntivated district of the republic. Some of the largest cotten and sugar estates in Peru are situated there, and the railway expects to derive its principal profits from the transportation of these products, ine carriage by sea to Caliao being, very expensive and troublesome. After a solemn blessing of the locemotives and trains of the company by the listop of Jauja, the President, his Ministers, the diplomatic corps and a number of other persons proceeded to Chancay. For the first twenty miles the road offers nothing of particular interest, but, passing that distance, it is safe to say that this railway is probably the most unique in the world.

For tweive miles the road proceeds along the seashore, on the side of a huge sand mountain, in some places 800 feet from the water, with a distance of from twelve inches to three feet from the edge of the precipice. The mountain of shifting sand rises above the track for another 80 feet, the train passing along its side like a fly crawling over a pane of glass. The rails in many places have to be based on bags tilled with earth, as the foundation of sand is constantly giving way. Still engineers declare the road to be safe, and the rolling stock has been expressly constructed for the womeerful curves, of even nineteen in twenty-five, that abound along the line. A large force of jaborers is constantly employed in keeping the track clear from sand, and in repairing the fissures made by the wind in the sand mountain above and below the line. Such was the lear experienced that several persons endeavored to find other means of returning to this city. No accident has as yet, however, occurred on the portion of the road described. Some time since several influential French houses, among them Messys. Erlanger & Co., of Paris, seft agents to Peru and Bolivia to survey and report upon a p

and La Paz, the capital of Bolivia. The report made was so favorable and the prospective profits so alluring that immediate stops were taken by the interested parties to secure advantageous grants from the two governments. Meigarejo, in Bolivia, always ready to support any description of public work which might tend to the advancement of his country, issued a decree granting the privileges solicited, conceding a large portion of the public lands along the lines to the projectors, and actually depioring the circumstance that the condition of the Bolivian exchequer was so low that it was found impossible to assign an annual sulvention to the undertaking. The government of Peru was equally liberal, and the line was adjudicated to Messrs. Hainsworth of Taona, the representatives of Erlanger & Oc. A few weeks passed after this occurrence, when a tremendous assault upon the concession was made by the members of Congress from Arequipa, alleging that the line would neutralize the benefits that city hoped to derive from the line connecting it with the Bolivian frontier, and that the government was committing a manifost injustice in favoring one district to the great prejudice of another. Government, however, deemed the matter of such consequence that the entire Cabinet was sent to Congress to refute the attacks made upon its action. It was conclusively shown by the Minister of the Interior that the lines could never class in interests, that that from Taona would supply one portion of Bolivia, while the Arequipaparoad would open to commerce a most fertile section of the territory of that republic. Congress, after much deliberation, agreed to endorse the ideas of government, and this very important means of communication will soon be commenced.

Another event also relating to railway enterprise in Peru is to take place on the 1st of January next. The road from Molicado, on the coast, to Arequipa, about 100 miles in the interior, was commenced by Mr. Henry Meiggs and March, 1308, and was not opened to the public on the dat

aning of the kind ever limitated in the country, and only owing to the perseverance of Mr. Moiggs and the great energy which he has manifested under every class of difficulties, has the railway been successfully completed. The road has chetted many inquiries from engineers and scientific men, both in Europe and America, from the beculiar nature of its construction and the formidable obstacles offered by the ground traversed, and in compliance with a polite request from Mr. Meiggs your correspondent will improve this epportunity to inspect the lime and transmit the result of his observations to the readers of the Heraldo. On the 27th inst, three Peruvian men-of-war and one passenger steamer leave Callac for Mollendo—the first carrying the President of the republic, the Cabinet, the members of both houses of Congress and the diplomatic corps resident in Lime; the second conveying Mr. Meiggs and a large number of distinguished residents of the capital, invited by him. The ceremonial will be highly interesting, and will occupy ten or twelve days, it having been arranged to celebrate the occasion by several balls, parties, banquets and all the nece sary concomitants, Arequips, we learn, is jubliant over the intelligence of the projected festivities, the warlike men and tender matdens alike brushing up their armor and their chairus, not, however, with hostile purposes, but the first to extend a hearty welcome and the second to capitivate their visitors into a far lenger residence than that now proposed.

The news we have just received from Bolivia ta more encouraging for the prospects of General Melgarejo and the established government. On the 28th ultimo the insurgent forces, intrenched in the city of Polosi, were attacked by Meigraejo army, and after a sharp conflict were totally defeated, fiving in every direction, their chief, Rendon, being severely wounded, but succeeded in making his escape.

Melgarejo was about to return to give battle to the repels in La Paz, the reinforcements he expected having joined him.

aving Joined him.

In the south a victory had been gained by the reolutionary General Morales over a son of the Presient, but with comparatively unimportant results.

With the restoration of General Melgarejo's health
of the victor avial of the form of the president of the and the rivalry existing between the insurgent objec-ains it was believed that the government would speedfly triumph, although there is no doubt that several sharp engagements must ensue before such a favorable consumpation.

#### A STOLEN CERTIFICATE.

Importance of Correct Advertising Taught in One Lesson for \$500, Gold.

A Curious Story with a Curious Denouement, Showing the Curious Quirks of the Law.

On November 14, 1866, a United States Treasury pertificate of deposit for \$5,000 in gold was stolen from Messrs. Verhuven & Knoblauch, bankers, 38 Exchange place. Handbills setting forth this fact were printed on the day of the robbery and duly distributed among the banks and banking instituions and brokers of the city. Advertisements were likewise published in the papers, and the Sub-Treasury was also notified of the robbery. The printed announcements stated that a United States Freasury gold check for \$5,000, No. 22,127 C, had been stolen, instead of a gold certificate for this amount and of this number and lettering. In January, 1867, the stolen certificate was presented at the Manufacturers' National Bank to be changed, the party presenting it stating that he came rown' Brothers & Co., In the same building; that he was purchasing a bill of exchange and they could not change it, and had sent him there, to have it changed. Five \$1,000 certificates were given for it. On the succeeding Monsury for payment by a clerk of the Manufacturers National Bank, and being detected as the one which had been stolen from Messrs. Verhuven & Knobsame was then demanded of the officers of the bank and such delivery being refused a suit was brought

to recover the same.

Messrs. Verhuven & Knoblanch, the plaintins, set forth in their complaint that the defendants did not acquire possession of such certificate in the usual course of business or from any regular dealer, but from a person who was an entire stranger to them. and that previous to their acquiring possession they had notice of piaintiffs' title to saldcertificate and its theft. The bank set up, on the contrary, that the stolen certificate was changed by the cashier of the Cefendants over their counter in the usual course of business and in perfect good faith, and without realizing any profit therefrom, giving dollar for dollar therefor, and without any other possible motive than to accommodate the party presenting the certificate for change. The result of this trial the certificate for change. The result of this trial was that the Judge held that as a matter of law the defendants were entitled to a verdict, and that there was no question of fact for the jury, to which the plaintiffs' counsel excepted. The plaintiffs' counsel excepted. The plaintiffs' counsel is or requested to go to the jury on several propositions, and that the jury should in that connection be instructed on several propositions of law, which requests in each case were also refused, and plaintiffs' counsel separately excepted. Judgment on the verdict having been perfected, the plaintiffs appeared.

tins' counsel separately excepted. Judgment on the verdict having been perfected, the plaintins appealed.

The case accordingly came up for argument yesterday before Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo, holding General Term of the Supreme Court. Mr. James W. Gerard. Jr., made a lengthy and able argument for the plaintins and appeliants. He insisted that the judge in the lower court erred in his decision that as a matter of law the defendants were entitled to a verdict, and in his refusal to allow the plaintins to go to the jury as requested by their counsel. His birst point was that the their being conceded proof of bona fides in the adverse holder was essential to defeat plaintins' original title, and that the defendants having taken the paper out the usual court of business the additional burden he vigorously jusisted was an element in the evidence. He urged that whether that bona fide existed was on them to prove the bona fide, which burden he vigorously jusisted was an element in the evidence. He urged that whether that bona fide existed was onlinently a question of fact, which it was the province of the jury to determine. He also contended that the rule is well settled that in case of dispute as to title to personal property where there is only evidence to warrant a jury in interring actual notice from circumstances, even though very slight opposing proof would repel the presumption, the question of good faita is for the jury. The question of the secretion of the knowledge or notice, actual or constructive, as with that of the analogous case of negligence, he proceeded was always a question of fact for the jury, a though its legal effect when established or admitted may be a question of law. After citing numerous authorities substantiating this view of the case, he proceeded to show the effects of the holding of the lower court, next the facts proved, next that the excuss of misecription in the handbill was ingenious but evasive, and, lastly, that the effect of the judge's ruling was virtually to recogniz

description in the handbill was ingenious but evasive, and, lastly, that the effect of the judge's ruling
was virtually to recognize as a rule that a receiver
of a stolen negotiable note with notice of the their
can recover against the real owner because he
happens to pay value for it, and that the whole
defence was an afterthought intended to obviate
the effect of gross carelessness, for which the
defendants were in law responsible. He, therefore,
asked a new trial.

For the defence it was strennously urged that the
certificate came to them in the ordinary course of
business; that it was changed in good atth; that
they never had any notice of the loss of this certificate; that in the absence of all proof of mala
fides there was ne question to go to the jury; that
it was the fault and neglect of the defendants that
they did not protect themselves against loss by
thefit; that if they had shaply written the words
"payable to our order" over the endorsement of
Mr. Birdsali such loss by their would have been inpossible; that the only test that could be adopted
was whether the bank took the certificate in bad
fauth, and finally that there was no question to be
submitted to a jury, and therefore no necessity for a
new trial.

The Court below held that as the defendants had
had no sufficient notice of the theft they were prorected, which view was sustained by this Court on

# TRUTH WILL OUT.

Official Despatches from Admiral Farragut to the Navy Department.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S CONDUCT VINDICATED

Testimony Regarding His Operations Below and Above New Orleans.

TO THE EPITOR OF THE HERALD:- JAN. 6, 1871. As a correspondent who signs himself "B." has attacked Admiral Porter in the columns of your paper, and has put words that never could have been uttered in the mouth of Admiral Farragut, I enclose some letters from Admiral Farragut and others which will vindicate the truth of history and disprove everything that "B" has advanced. The only result of these attacks on Admiral Porter will be to recall to the minds of the people the prominent part he took in all "the late unpleasantness." RECORDS OF THE WAR.

LETTERS FROM ADMIRAL FARRAGUT TO SECRETARY

RECORDS OF THE WAR.

LETTERS FROM ADMIRAL FARRAGUT TO SECRETARY WELLES.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, April 2, 1862.

SIR—We commonced the bombardment of Fort Jackson on the 16th, which was the earliest day possible after the arrival of coal. On the first day the citadel was set on fire and burned until two o'clock the next morning. On the 17th we made but little apparent impression on the fort. On the 18th we dismounted one of their heavy columbiads and otherwise appeared to damage them, and drove the men from the parapet guns, so that they only appeared occasionally when the guntocats took part in the bombardment to draw the fire from the bomb vessels. On the 12th a deserter came to us from the fort and gave the information that I have stated above, and much other information in relation to the armament of the forts and their general condition.

\* \* I sent up Commander Bell last sevening to destroy the chain and raft across the river; but the current was so strong that he could accomplish out little, in consequence of one of his gunboats getting on shore, and she was only saved by great exertion, as the enemy were firing on them all the time.

Commander Porter, however, kept up such a trement's shot did the gunboats no highry, and the cable was separated and their connexion was broken sufficiently to pass through on the left bank of the river. The petard operator failed to fire his petards, owing to the breaking of his wires, which prevented the full destruction of the chain and the vessels; but great allowance is to be made for the violence of the current, which exceeds anything we have had to contend with since our arrival in the river.

the current, which exceeds anything we have had to contend with since our arrival in the river. Fing Officer FARRAGUT. To Hon. G. Wells, Secretary of the Navy.

To Hon. G. Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

United States Flagship Hartford,
AT Anchor Off New Orleans, April 25, 1852.

Sir.—I have the honor to inform the department that
on the 24th instant, at about half-past three A. M., I
attacked Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson with my
listic fleet, while Commander Porter most galiantly
bombarded them, and, besides, took them in the
flank with his steamers, alded by the Portsmouth.
Such a fire, I imagine, the world has rarely seen;
but, thank God, we got past the forts with a
loss of only twenty-lour killed and eighty-six
wounded.

Flag Officer FARRAGUT.

To Secretary Welles.

To Secretary Welles (detailed report).

GENERAL ORDER OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT, 'UNITED STATES FLACSHIP HARTFORD, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, APTH 20, 1862. }

The flag officer, having heard all the opinions expressed by the different commanders, is of opinion that whatever is to be done will have to be done quickly, or we will be again reduced to a blockeding squadron, without the means of carrying on the bomburdment, as we have nearly expended all the shells and fuzes and material for making cartridges. He has always entertained the same opinions which are expressed by Commander Porter—that is, that there are three modes of attack—and the question is, which is the one to be adopted. \* \*

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Flag Officer West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

LETTER OF REDEL MILITARY COMMANDER CAPTURED

Fing Officer West Gull Blockading Squadron.

LETTER OF REBEL MILITARY COMMANDER CAPTURED
IN FORT JACKSON. La., April 22, 1882.

CAPTAIN—Your note of this date relative to the
steamer Louisiana, the forwarduess of her preparations for attack, the disposition to be made of her,
&c., has been received. It is of vital importance
that the present fire of the enemy should be withdrawn from us, which you alone can do. This can drawn from us, which you alone can do. This can be done in the manner suggested this morning under the cover of our guns, while your work on the boat can still be carried on in safety and security. Our position is a cridical one, dependent entirely on the powers of endurance of our casemates, many of which have been completely shattered and are crumbling away by repeated shocks, and, therefore, I respectfully but earnestly again urgo my suggestions of this morning upon your notice. Our magazines are also in danger. Yery respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. DUNCAN, Brigadler General.

Captain J. K. MITCHELL, commanding naval forces Lower Mississippi river.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDER WAINWRIGHT.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF LIEUTENANT COMMANDED WAINWRIGHT.

UNITED STATES STEAMER HARRIET LANE, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, April 25, 1802.

\* \* In conclusion you must permit me to render the humble tribute of my admiration to the coolness, ability and untiring zeal you have displayed during the arduous and perilous daty so galanity performed for the last six days by the mortar flottilla. Such an example could not fail to inspire the confidence of those under your command in the glorious success which has attended their exertions, and which the result has proved to be so well founded.

\* \* I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

most obedient servant,
J. M. WAINWRIGHT, Lieutenant Commanding.
Commander DAVID D. PORTER, commanding
Mortar Fiotilia.

CONGRATULATORY LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 10, 1862.

SIR—Your despatch of April 20, enclosing the articles of capitulation of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which surrendered on the 28th ult, after a bombardment of 144 consecutive hours by the mortar notilia, has been received.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of the flags taken in the two forts on that occasion, incuding the original one holsted on Fort St. Philip when the repel forces declared the State of Louisiana to have seconded from the Union, which have been sent forward to the department. The important part which you have borne in the originalation of the mortar forfills and the movement on New Origans has identified your name with one of the most brilliant naval schievements on record, and to your able assistance with the flotilla is Flag Odicer Farragut much indebted for the successful results he has accomplished. To yourself and the officers and seamen of the mortar flotilla the department extends its congratulations. I am, respectfully, &c.,

Gilleon Wielles.

Commander David D. Porter, community of Mexico.

United States Mortar Fiotilla, Guif of Mexico.

FLAG OFFICER FARRACUT'S REPORT OF THE ACTION
OF JUNE 28, 1863, AT VICKSBURG.
UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFERD, I
ABOVE VICKSBURG, Miss., July 2, 1862.

SIR—In obedience to the orders of the department and the command of the President I proceeded back to Vicksburg with the Brooklyn, Richmond and Hartford, with the determination to carry out my unstructions to the best of my ability. My difficulties and expenses in getting coal and previsions up the river have been very great, and it has only been accomplished by great exertions on the part of Capand expenses in getting coal and previsions up the river have been very great, and it has only been accomplished by great exertions on the part of Captain H. W. Morris, added by the army. Captain D. D. Porter's mortar floatila, which was deemed indispensable to shell out the heights, had also to be towed up. All this caused great delay; but by the steady exertions of that officer and the assistance of all in whose power it was to help we succeeded in getting up sixteen mortar vessels, and arrangements were soon made to bombard the forts on the heights of Vicksburg. Owing, however, to some imperfections in the fuses (which Captain Porter will explain) he was two days getting his ranges. On the evening of the 2th he reported to me that he was ready, and I issued my general order (a copy of which is hereto appended) for the attack on the 28th at four A. M. Attwo A. M. on the 28th June the signal was made to weigh, and we proceeded up to the attack in the order of steaming prescribed in the diagram accompanying the general order. At four o'clock precisely the mertars opened fire, and at almost the same moment the enemy fired his first gun, which was returned by the leading vessels. The other vessels next came up and poured in their fire successively. At almost the same instant commander D. D. Porter came up on our statboard quarter with the Outorara, Westfield, Clifton, Jackson, Harriet Lane and Owasco, and opened in fine style upon the enemy. \* Fing Officer FARIKAGUT.

To Sceretary Welles.

United Days of the strangements and the same of the same of the strangement of the same of the enemy. \* To Sceretary Welles.

GENERAL ORDER.
UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP HARTFORD,
BELOW VICKSEUEG, June 25, 1862.
The mortar boats and gan boats of the mortar
louids having been placed by Commander D. D.

Porter, according to his indgement, to the best advantage to act upon the batteries on the heights and the fort below the hospital, at four A. M. to-morrow they will open fire upon the same and on the city of Vicksburg. \* \* \* D. G. PARRAGUT, Flag Officer commanding W. G. B. Squadron.

Flag Officer commanding W. G. B. Squadron.

UNITED STATES FLAGSRIP HARTFORD, 1
ABOVE VICKBBURG, MISS., July 7, 1852.

SIR—I herewith forward the report of Commander D. D. Porter of his operations since the receipt of his orders to join me at Vicksburg up to date, and it gives me great pleasure to say that nothing could exceed that officer's perseverance in getting to the scene of his labors, or the steadiness with which his officers and men have carried on the work of demolition and annoyance to the enemy, while I deeply regret the chance shots which caused the death of his brave men. But, as I stated in my last communication, Commander Porter's service has been hard upon his officers and crew, though they have performed it well and undinchingly. We hope soon to have the pleasure of recording the combined attack by army and navy for which we all so ardently long. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Commandin West Guif Blockading Squadron.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

Flags Bir Hartforn,

Opy New Orkeans. Anni 24, 1862.

FLAGS SHIP HARTFORD. OFF NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1862.)

\* Boggs will give you all the news. \* \*
You supported us nobly as we passed the forts.
D. G. FARRAGUT. Commander D. D. PORTER, commanding

### CUBA.

The Arrival in Madrid of Amadeo I. and the Death of Prim-The Spanish Press on the Events-The Spanish Minister to Visit Hitvana—Valmaseda Auxious to Maintala Good Relations with the United States-Efforts to Shut In-urgents Out of the Western Department-Dates from Santiago de Cuba-Attack on the Loma del Gato-Various Items.

We have just received here news of the arrival of the new King in Madrid and also of the death of Juan Prim, victim of assassius. In celebration of the former event guns were fired at sunrise this morning and are being continued at intervals during the day. Of enthusiasm there is none-of satisfac tion scarcely more-for the ascension of the Duke of Aosta is not popular here. Of the journals the Voz de Cuba says nothing concerning it. The Diario de la Marina has the following, which is little enough:-

enough:—

"VIVA EL REY."

His Excellency the Colonial Minister, in a telegram of the 1st, says to his Excellency the Captain deneral that his Serone Highness Amadeo I, has arrived at Madrid, has sworn to the constitution and has been installed in the Royal Palace. The Duke of Aosta, Prince of the house of Savoy, has seated himself on the throne of San Fernande and of Charles I. As monarchists and as Spanlards we salute him who has just grasped the sceptre of Castle—has enoireded his head with what was the crown of two worlds. Since the 1st of January he has been the chief authority of the whole Spanlish bation, our beloved country. Spain now has a nation, our beloved country. Spain now has a monarch. A king has seated himself on the throne, what is our duty as good and true Spaniards 7 Our duty is to salute him with the cry of "Viva el Rey!"

The death of Prim has created a much greater impression. Although regarded by many men as an ntriguing politician, his great services to the country during the past two years were universally recognized, and without doubt here, as in the mother country, the form of his death has excited the greatignation, and will have the effect to cement the work he had just completed in furnishing a ruler for Spain. Concerning it the Voz de Cuba has the

for Spain. Concerning it the Vox de Cuba has the following:—

DON JUAN PRIM.

This is the name by which was called—by those who knew him from his earlier years—the brave soluter who, in that character, has given days of glory to his country and who alterwards acquired the title of Marquis of Usatilejos, Grandee of Spain and many other titles and decorations. With this same name we should call him now when we lament his tragic end and deplore the loss of a Spaniard who, in the war in Africa and other military enterprises, worthity defeaded the Spanish flag and won the plaudits of his own and of foreign people.

If Don Juan Prim had been born and lived in one of those glorious epochs for Spain in which her sons launched themselves into great and laudable enterprises and did not waste their energies in destroyling the vitais of our common mother in launchable civil discords, his name would have obtained such a place in history as those of Hernan Cortes and De liaibon, as nothing else could be expected from his tied valor and adventurous spirit. Born and obliged to live in these times in which anarchy ruies, when avaricious action and shameless passions wander abroad, his person aways towered above the flgures of the dark conspirators and vulgar apostates. Naturally he always occupied the highest and most conspicuous place in the agitations and political country. For this reason venueance has hunded a blow against him and the haired of his enumies has launched against his breast the death shot of its spite. For this reason venueance has hunded a blow against him and the haired of his enumies has launched against his breast the death shot of its spite. For this he has become the first victim of those passions which have affilicted our unfortunate country. For this reason venueance has hunded a blow against him and the haired of his enumies has launched against his breast the death shot of its spite. For this he has become the first victim of those passions which have affilicted our unfortunate of Spain, conquering h

For the past few days there have been rumors of uprisings throughout Spain, headed by Lersundi

and other Isabellinos, but they are not credited. Valmaseda, in inaugurating his reign, has set about keeping the insurgents from the Western Depose is constructing a cordon of military posts, to be in sight of one another, across the island, the line extending through the jurisdiction of Sand Espiritu. Many of the laborers on the estates have been impressed into the service of the government

for that purpose.
It is rumored here that Valmaseda has requested the presence in Havana of the Spanish Minister at Washington, Señor Lopez Roberts, desiring to consult him in reference to the chalms of American citizens. It is understood that his Excellency the Captain General has a high appreciation of the necessity of maintaining good relations with the United States, and that he desires to do away with all cause

sity of maintaining good relations with the United States, and that he desires to do away with all cause of complaint at once.

Dates from Santiago de Cuba are to the 20th. The Spaniards report a successful attack on the Loma del Gato, a favorite position of the insargents in this jurisdiction. The latter have strong intrenchments thrown up there and an encampment laid out in accordance with all the rules of military art. The Spaniards have been in the habit of reporting an occasional capture of the piace, only, if we may credit their stories, to be abandoned again immediately. They now claim to have taken the position, with great loss to the enemy. They acknowledge a loss to themselves of one lieutenant and four men killed and a number wounded. The Spanish men-of-war issabel la Oatolica and Churreca, which have been in search of the Hornet, returned to Santiago en the 20th, without having encountered her. The first instalment of beeves and beasts of burden, under the decree permitting their importation without duty, arrived last evening and caused much satisfaction.

Dates from Trinidad, the 28th, state that the cane

Dates from Trinidad, the 28th, state that the cane Dates from Trinidad, the 28th, state that the cane on the estate Manaca Armenteros, in the vailey near this city, took fire on the morning of the 24th, from sparks emitted by the engine fires. A strong wind was blowing and the fire spread very rapidly, soon communicating with the adjoining estate of Buena Vista, and great damage resulted. The case on the estate Manaca Juaga also took fire in the same manner, considerable loss resulting. From the Cinco Vilas we learn of the capture of the culer Antonio de Armas, brigadier general in the insurgent army, attached to the division of Colon. The Commanding General has ordered the construction of forts in the Ciencega de Zapata, to be occupied by detachments of troops.

Brigadier D. Pedre Aguilar y Jiminez, of the Spanish army, died in Havana on Saturday last. He had served in this island some diffect or sixteen years. During the insurrection he had been for the most part in the Camaguey, where he had an important command. His death resulted from disease contracted in continuous and most arduous service.

Arrival of the Wife of Gespedes-She will be Allowed to Leave for the United States-Capture of a Bourer of Rebel Despatches. HAVANA, Jan. 10, 1871.

The wife of President Cespedes arrived here last night. She is quartered at the Orphan Asylum, and will propably be allowed to go to the United

een captured. His name is Zena, and he is said to be a commissioner from the Cubans in New York to Cespedes.

THE CASE OF MR. STOKES, OF THE BROOKLYN HEFINERY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Some of the city newspapers of yesterday and the day previous have been entirely misinformed in relation to certain charges made against me as secre-tary of the Brooklyn Refinery Company. All my movements have been entirely under advice of counsel, and I shall show to the public, if it becomes necessary, the animus behind the scene and which has caused this litigation. The Brooklyn Refinery Company are now heavily indebted to me and I hold their obligation for a very large amount—in all to a sum over \$100,000—and other obligations to a large amount are daily accruing. I am ready and whiling to give real estate security to the amount of the entire capital stock of the company for any indebtedness that may be found against me, and shall require like security from them to me for any damages that may be awarded to me, and to have the same either arbitrated or settled by process of law.

NAW YORE, Jan. 11, 1871.

# KU KLUX KLAN.

More Outrages in South Carolina-Murders in Cold Blood-Priseners Taken from Jail and Shot on Sight-A Reign of Terror Existing-Vigilance Committees Suggested-No Safety for Law ! biding Citizens.

I am in receipt of the following in regard to the lynching of the negroes in Union county, S. C. It appears, as has already been stated in the HERALD, that Stevens was met in the road, taken from his wagon and coolly murdered. It is said that he refused to give the whiskey which he had in his wagon to those demanding it, and for this refusal he was killed. The people of Union, hearing of this marder, became very much excited, and suspicion falling upon the Ellis negro brothers as being engaged in the murder warrants were procured for their arrest The officer and those accompanying him set up an indiscriminate firing on the house, the former in the meantine being wounded so badly that he has since died. Finally the Mayor of the town, Mr. Goss, and Colonel McKissick arrived upon the spot and volunteered to go and arrest the Ellis brothers which they did, and conducted them to jail. After this affair of Sunday everything was quiet

up to Wednesday night. About one o'clock in the

morning of Thursday a company of disguised men

appeared at the jall and demanded of the keeper or

Sheriff the keys; these he refused to surrender, but

the attacking party entered the jail, broke the locks of the doors, took six men from the jail to a distance therefrom and shot two of them to death, left two more badly wounded, while the other two have not been seen since. One of the murdered men was Elliott the captain of the militia company in Union, the one was was arrested on the ratiroad train on Monday last, and the other was Charner Gordon. The two wounded men were Joe Eilis and Andy Thompson. The account says that no one knows who any of this band of rumans were, but it is quite evident to every thinking man that they are people fully posted in regard to everything that is going on in that vicinity. We have no doubt that they were, many of them, citizens of that county, and some of them probably of the village. A large number of the citizens are at Union to ask assistance in the matter, and all parties seem anxious that a garrison should be sent there at once. We can see no way out of this terrible state of affairs but for the people of the country to rise in their might and determine to shoot down on sight the first disguised man who is seen prowling about.

It is an awful state of uncertainty for people to live in; no one knows how soon he may be dragged from his bed at the dead of the night and murdered in cold blood. Every day these matters seem to grow worse instead of better. The people of that county owe it to themselves, to the credit of the State, that everything should be done that can be done to put a stop to these inhuman barbarities. Humanity shudders at the mere mention of such flendish crucities. They must organize vigilance committees, whose duty it shall be to arrest all persons seen prowling about the country and bring them at once to justice. Every outrage like this puts the country back at least a quarter of a century in the scale of progress. Will the people rise to the necessity of this occasion?

#### WOMAN'S SUFFRACE.

The Great Discontented in Council. A few of the great discontented met at the rooms of the New York Suffrage Society yesterday to consider the most direct way to the polls. There is a grand meeting of the chiefs in Washington this week, and it was expected that various distinguished suffragists would stop on way to that city to give New York friends a lift. Value hope! Not one cclebrity was present to raise the temperature of the meeting by smiles and words of encouragement. But the faithful who were present rallied, reant-

and proceeded to make speeches.

mated

Mr. Hazard, a gentleman with good ideas, that he clothes with far more words than they need, spoke of the good effects that will result from giving the ballot to women. He thought that the question of woman suffrage touched temperance, peace, marriage and education. Give woman the power to vote and in three generations there will be no more pauperism. Make women more independent and they will

lying, would be dispensed with.

After some discussion, in which the words "women" and "voting" and "government" were thrown
about in a reckless sort of way, the meeting was adjourned to Friday week, when the annual meeting is
to be neld, at which session, it is expected, much
light will be shed upon a dark subject.

# BROOKLYN'S POOR.

The Work of Publi Charity. There is a run on the charitable institutions of Brooklyn at the present time by the poor of the city, who appear to be growing more numerous every day. The offices of the superintendents of the poor are thronged during the entire day, and each the applicants have a story of suffering and misery calculated to move the hearts of those even who are accustomed to hearing them. Assistance is rarely extended by the superintendents

Assistance is rarely extended by the superintendents of the poor until it has been ascertained whether the applicant is ready in need. Large numbers who are unable to find employment are sent to the applicant of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Pooklyn Association for Improving assisted 2, 101 Disbursed for groceries and bread 5634 107 tons of coal, two chaldrons of coke 1,176 Rents 584 Removing families 585 Removing families 585 Removing families 1,140 Shocs, dry goods 1,150 Mr. Rowland, the treasurer, made his montally statement, from which it appeared that he had on

Mr. Rowiand, the treasurer, made his montally statement, from which it appeared that he had on hand to begin the month the sum of \$481. A resolution was adopted urging the soluciours to complete their collections as soon as possible, as the severity of the weather was increasing, also the number of applications, of which there are now on hand upward of 1,200, and they are every one from deserving and necessitous families.

# A BROOKLYN ERUTE.

A Man Not Fit to Live. Mary Ann Walsh, residing at No. 450 Kent avenue, died on Monday afternoon, as alleged, from the inhuman treatment of her husband. Coroner Jones was notified of the death of the woman, and, on making inquiries into the cause, was informed that the husband of deceased was a man of dissipated habits and had been in the habit for some time past

of beating her.
About a week since the unfortunate woman gave of beating her.

About a week since the unfortunate woman gave birth to an infant, and owing to the lack of proper care she grew very weak. The III-treatment of her husband, it is said, was continued, and on one occasion he attempted to throw the infant at her, when his sister-in-law seized it from him. On another occasion, when one of the neighbors was about to take the poor woman some food, her husband said, "Don't give it to her; let her die."

The Coroner is investigating the case.

# A LITTLE DOMESTIC FLARE-UP IN PORTLAND, MS.

A LITTLE DIMESTIC FLARE-UP IN POSTLAND, MS.

The Portland Press says:—Mr. Jason Russell runs a livery stable at the "natural seaport." His wire has had suspicions that Jason wasn't altogether so immaculate in conduct as he might be, and she determined to know whether her suspicions were correct. On Friday she started for Boston, estensibly, but concluded to stop at Kennebunk and return Saturday night. Proceeding to the house she got Mr. Bell, a policeman, who boarded with her, to assist her. Together they wended their way to Mrs. Russell's sleeping room, where, oh, horrors of horrors; the derelict Mr. Russell and the servant girl, one Elizabeth Crawford, it seems, had recently been discharged frow where she had been sent for stealing, winapp, occupying Mrs. Russell's couch. Mrs. Russell revolver and fired two shots at the girl. Reckman, up stairs and jumped from the wine MEETING has dress andbarefooted, a distance of DOMS, as above shed beneath, and would have it —

the ground but that the neighbor, Serofain, Canewood, the husband her from her hand. The hieft the house, clear